

A NEW SPECIES OF MYDAS FLY (DIPTERA: MYDIDAE) FROM MEXICO
AND A NEWLY RECORDED SPECIES FROM MEXICO

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Abstract.—***Nemomydas alifoleyae*, n. sp.**, is described from Oaxaca, Mexico. Male terminalia of the new species is illustrated. *Nemomydas hooki* Welch and Kondratieff is recorded for the first time from Mexico.

Key words: Mydidae, *Nemomydas*, Mexico, new species

Papavero (1996) recognized 38 species in nine genera of Mydas flies (Diptera: Mydidae) in Mexico. The following changes to this list are necessary: Kondratieff and Fitzgerald (1996) considered *Opomydas athamas* (Séguy) a synonym of *O. limbatus* (Williston); Welch and Kondratieff (1991) considered *Mydas quadrilineatus* Williston a synonym of *M. rufiventris* Macquart; Fitzgerald and Kondratieff (1995) added *Pseudonomoneura bajaensis* from Baja California; and Fitzgerald and Kondratieff (1997) described *P. calderwoodi*, also from Baja California. In this study we describe an additional species from Mexico, and record *Nemomydas hooki* Welch and Kondratieff (1990) from Mexico for the first time. These additions bring the total number of mydid species known from Mexico to 41.

Material was studied from Colección Entomológica, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM).

RESULTS

***Nemomydas alifoleyae* Fitzgerald and
Kondratieff, new species**
(Figs. 1, 2)

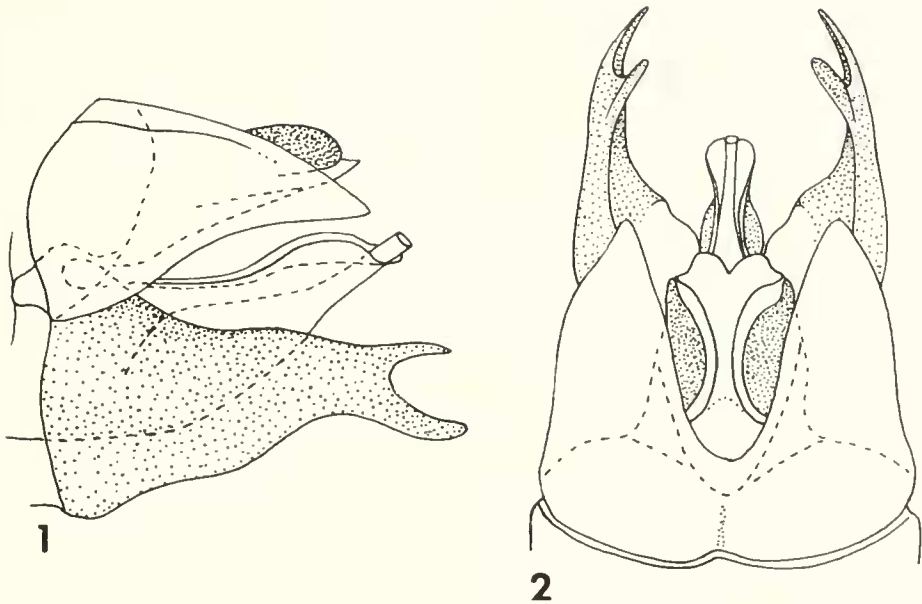
Holotype.—♂, Mexico, Oaxaca, Mpio Valle Nacional, San Mateo Yetla, 13 Sept.

1990, E. Barrera, E. Ramirez, & A. Cadena, (UNAM).

Etymology.—The specific epithet is a patronym honoring Alison (Ali) Foley, who has provided great inspiration to the senior author.

Diagnosis.—*Nemomydas alifoleyae* belongs to a group of *Nemomydas* species, including *N. wendyae* Kondratieff and Welch, *N. sponsor* (Osten Sacken), *N. brachyrhynchus* (Osten Sacken), *N. lamia* (Séguy), and *N. bequaerti* (Johnson), which have the aedeagus apically expanded. *Nemomydas alifoleyae* is most similar to *N. wendyae*, but can be distinguished by the collar-like apical portion of the aedeagus (Fig. 1), whereas *N. wendyae* has only a small flange on the apical portion of the aedeagus (see Kondratieff and Welch 1990: 477, Fig. 5).

Description.—*Male:* Head shining black, black pilose on median portion of face, lateral of antenna base, and occiput; yellow pruinose on edge of occipital foramen, narrowly along inner margin of eye above antenna, and broadly on sides of face below antenna. Pedicel and scape dark brown black, black pilose. Flagellomere one light brown yellow on basal 2/3, dark brown on apical 1/3. Flagellomere two subequal to slightly shorter than flagellomere



Figs. 1, 2. *Nemomydas altfoleyae*, male terminalia. 1, Left lateral view. 2, Dorsal view.

one, club-shaped, dark brown except apical $\frac{1}{3}$ silver pruinose dorsally. Proboscis approximately twice as long as subcranial cavity. Dorsum of thorax opaque black, with a pair of submedian yellow pruinose, black pilose, posteriorly converging stripes, and a similar pair of stripes laterally. Postpronotal lobe yellow pruinose. Scutellum black with thin yellow pruinosity, postscutellum yellow pruinose. Anepisternum, katopisternum and anterior portion of anepimeron shining black with metallic blue sheen. Remaining thoracic pleura thinly yellow pruinose, katatergite black pilose. Wing 11.0 mm long, brown fumose with metallic blue green sheen in certain light, veins brown. Halter black. Fore and mid legs with femora dark brown to black dorsally and light brown yellow ventrally with black setae, tibiae and tarsi brown with black setae. Hind femur slightly swollen distally, basal $\frac{1}{2}$ white yellow with concolorous setae, apical $\frac{1}{2}$ dark brown to black with black setae. Hind femur with three apical, one ventromedial and two ventrolateral strong, light brown spines. Hind tibia light brown on basal $\frac{1}{4}$, remaining portion of tib-

ia and tarsus brown with black setae. Abdominal tergites black with narrow yellow posterior margin. Tergite one with long, sparse, yellow pile, tergite two with long white pile anterolaterally, bulla black, and remaining tergites with short black setae. Sternites brown, sternites two through four with very narrow yellow posterior margin and sparse yellow-white setae medially. In lateral view, gonocoxite with dorsal digitate process short, apically acute, ventral digitate process longer, apically narrowly rounded (Fig. 1). In lateral view, aedeagus broadly expanded apically with a collar-like fold around tubular medial portion of aedeagus (Fig. 1). In dorsal view, epandrium cleft approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ its length, epandrial lobes triangular, apically acute (Fig. 2).

Female: Unknown.

Nemomydas hooki Welch and Kondratieff

Discussion.—*Nemomydas hooki* was recorded only from the post oak savannah region of Bastrop and Bexar counties, Texas (Welch and Kondratieff 1990). This is the first record of this species from Mexico.

Material examined.—MEXICO: *Vera-*

cruc: Playa Paraiso, 12 km al N. de Casitas, 25 May 1956, C. Bolivar, 1 ♂ (UNAM).

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